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A Guide to Disaster Preparedness and Injury Prevention



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Letter from the Mayor



Dear Neighbor,

On behalf of the entire City Council, I hope you will find Rye's Project Impact Disaster Preparedness and Injury Prevention Guide useful in preventing injury and harm in case of disaster. The steps you take before a disaster can prevent injury and save lives.

In 1998 Rye began an effort to upgrade our emergency preparedness capabilities. Our selection as a FEMA Project Impact community was a tremendous opportunity that has opened many doors to making our community safer.

The focus of this guide is to provide the latest information on how individuals and families can make themselves less vulnerable to disasters. The "What to do" format is geared towards making key information accessible. This is a guide you will want to keep as an important safety reference.

The guide also includes contact numbers and website addresses if you need further information. The RiskWatch section provides important information on daily safety issues for children.

Rye's Project Impact program was designed by an initial steering committee of residents and Project Impact partners. Project Impact is an ongoing program to evaluate and improve City practices that relate to disaster preparedness and prevention. Rye's Project Impact efforts provide a road map for other communities given today's heightened awareness of emergency planning capabilities.

Special thanks go to all of our Project Impact partners, City staff involved in Project Impact, and to FEMA for funding this guide as part of their grant. Julie Schmitter, Rye's Project Impact Coordinator, deserves special recognition for her work in researching and compiling this guide.

As always, we are eager to hear from you regarding this guide and other emergency preparedness issues in the community. Please use this guide to protect you and your family from injury and harm.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Otis".

Steven Otis
Mayor

City Council
Carolyn Cunningham
Bonnie Downing
Bob Hutchings
Roz Larr
Doug McKean
Arthur Stampleman

Rye Project Impact

Building A Disaster Resistant Community



In 1998, the City of Rye was selected by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as one of the first two municipalities in New York State to receive funding to be a Project Impact community.

The goal of the Project Impact program was to encourage model communities to become more disaster resistant, better prepared, and invulnerable to natural and potentially unnatural hazards.

The City of Rye's 24 Project Impact goals and objectives fall into six categories, listed below. Of special note is the City's effort to address flooding issues and important environmental goals in the same program.

- Flood Mitigation and Coastal Storms
- Business, Utilities, and Private Sector
- Health, Shelter, and Special Needs
- Public Information and Education
- Emergency Services
- Building Resilience

Additionally, as part of the City of Rye Project Impact emergency preparedness program, the City has become aware of a new childhood injury prevention program that helps parents and children take steps to prevent unintentional childhood injuries. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) developed an educational program called "Risk Watch" that brings important safety lessons home to children and adults.

Project Impact funds have brought Rye significant outside grants, free training for City Staff, and technical assistance for various City technical studies. It also made it possible for the City of Rye to develop this disaster preparedness and safety guide for its residents.

Rye's Project Impact Highlights at a Glance

- **Aerial Mapping of the Blind Brook and Beaver Swamp Watersheds:** Provided base mapping and field information studies to support the development of flood mitigation and water quality management plans as well as aid in development of capital improvement projects. Also provides intricate mapping products incorporated into the City's already established Geographic Information System (GIS) to be used by the City Engineer/ Planning/Building Departments.
- **Site Evaluations of Properties with Flood Mitigation Potential:** Provided the City with technical data to assist in considering short-term actions related to acquisition, protection, and restoration on key sites within the Blind Brook watershed. These sites include the Rye Nursery Site and the Friends Meeting House. These site evaluations provided the City with subsurface investigations to determine historic wetland areas on the Nursery Site and potential costs and benefits of improving flood control at the Rye owned Bowman Ave Dam in Rye Brook to diminish flood impacts to the City.
- **Hydrology/Hydraulic Model of the Beaver Swamp Brook:** A grant from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), provided a flood hazard assessment of the Beaver Swamp watershed for the City in collaboration with the Town of Harrison. A sediment removal plan is now being designed.
- **Flood Mitigation Plan:** Provided the City with a plan approved by the City Council to assist the City in obtaining additional funding for flood mitigation projects and potentially lowering resident flood insurance rates.
- **Land Acquisitions:** Proposed City land acquisitions represent the culmination of a comprehensive planning process to accomplish a number of important local, state, and federal policies from public access and open space acquisition to flood mitigation through wetland protection. The properties include the Friends Meeting House, Rye Nursery Property, and the Anderson Property.

-
- **Emergency Preparedness Training:** City Staff participated in Incident Response Training through the New York State Emergency Management Office (SEMO). The Incident Command System provides the framework for local, state, and federal agencies to work together in the most efficient and effective manner.

Ways You Can Mitigate Disasters and Prevent Injury - How to Use This Guide

This handbook was developed by City Staff to help individuals prepare for natural disasters and other emergency events. The first part of the guide includes basic steps to take in case of a natural disaster or emergency event, basic safety measures to follow, planning checklists, important contacts and resource websites. Use this handbook as your foundation for preparation for disasters. By preparing for emergencies, you can reduce fear, inconvenience, and losses.

The second part is a complement to disaster preparedness that provides safety measures that children and adults can take to make positive and health promoting choices to help prevent injury from accidents. This information is based on RiskWatch curriculum. RiskWatch is a comprehensive injury prevention program that provides useful information for teachers, school administrators, and parents to assist in reducing injuries and making life-saving differences.



Part I. Disaster Preparedness



General Guidelines for Preparing for a Disaster at Home

- ☒ Have a family disaster plan, including evacuation plans. Know where you would go.
- ☒ Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance).
- ☒ Have an emergency kit in your car that includes water, a first aid kit, a way to signal for help, flashlight and batteries, warm blankets, a shovel, and a battery-operated radio.
- ☒ Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
- ☒ Have a sufficient supply of spare cash - ATMs won't work if the power is out.
- ☒ Keep your car's fuel tank full - gas pumps won't work if there's no power.
- ☒ Have a family disaster supply kit in your home, including plenty of pure water (one gallon per person per day) for family and pets, food, one change of clothing and footwear per person, first aid kit, radio and fresh batteries, flashlight and batteries, adequate supply of prescriptions, and special medical supplies.
- ☒ Special items for infant, elderly or disabled family members.
- ☒ Know about neighbors or relatives that may require help and check on them.

General Guidelines for Preparing for a Disaster at Work

- ☑ Identify what potential risks could affect your business during severe weather.
- ☑ Develop business interruption plans and implement mitigation to minimize loss of jobs and business activity.
- ☑ Purchase applicable insurance and know your assets.
- ☑ Line up alternate vendors for essential supplies and equipment.
- ☑ Contact your state or local emergency management office or building official, or a FEMA Regional office for more information on protecting your business through mitigation.
- ☑ Encourage local community prevention efforts that reduce the risk to critical local infrastructures like electricity, water, and roads.
- ☑ Promote awareness of hazard risk and mitigation solutions among your employees, customers, and the public.
- ☑ Create a plan to recover your business
(see www.fema.gov/fema/bizindex.htm)
- ☑ Review and exercise your business/disaster recovery readiness and action plans.
- ☑ Be sure an inventory of your assets is up to date.
- ☑ Do a risk analysis of your location based on the most probable effect from a flood, hurricane, and snow.
- ☑ Line up extra emergency equipment and know its availability
- ☑ Know what your community response plan is, and what it is not.
- ☑ Provide handouts and guides to your employees about disaster preparedness.

Prevention Tips in the Event of a Disaster

Floods

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural hazards. Some floods develop over a period of days, but flash floods can result in raging waters in just a few moments. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low - lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood. Wherever you live, you must be aware of potential flooding hazards.

The City of Rye has three potentially dangerous areas that can become hazardous in the event of a storm. They are the Blind Brook, Beaver Swamp Brook, and the Long Island Sound. If you live in a low-lying area close to any one of these bodies of waters, you must be prepared for floods.

How to Prepare for a Flood

- ☒ Find out if you live in a flood-prone area, what the average flood depths in your communities are, and identify dams in your area by contacting your local planning office.
- ☒ Buy Flood insurance to cover the value of your home and its contents.
- ☒ Plan evacuation routes that are away from low - lying areas.
- ☒ Move valuables and appliances out of the basement of your home if it is prone to flooding.
- ☒ Store materials like sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting and lumber to protect your house from floodwaters.
- ☒ Keep a stock of food, clean drinking water, portable radio and flashlights, and first aid supplies for you and your family.
- ☒ Elevate the main breaker or fuse box and the utility meters above the anticipated flood level in your home or business.
- ☒ Clean and maintain storm drains and gutters and remove debris from your property to allow free flow of potential floodwater.

Flooding Advisory for Neighbors of Beaver Swamp and Blind Brook

Many factors contribute to flooding. One important cause is sediment and yard waste build-up in our brooks.

Every few years our Boat Basin Commission dredges the marina channel because sediment build-up makes parts of the channel difficult to navigate. Much of the sediment removed from Milton Harbor is made up of leaves, branches, twigs, and other yard debris.

Owners of properties along the brook may not be aware that disposing of yard waste at the back of their yards carries many negative consequences. Some individuals dump yard waste directly in the brook. Others leave the waste at the back of the yard where it may remain until wind, high tide, or flood conditions eventually pull the waste to the brook. This form of yard waste disposal is environmentally unsound.

The lesson learned from Marina dredging is not new. Yard waste in the brook directly contributes to flooding. The sediment build-up in the brook will often help flood the very properties that are disposing of yard waste in this fashion. Sediment deposits in the brook, underneath bridges, and in wetland areas displace water and contribute to flooding.

In addition, the City of Rye works with the Watershed Advisory Committee 3, which includes Harrison and Rye Brook. The Watershed Advisory Committee program also calls for environmentally sound practices along the brook including ending the dumping of yard waste in the brook. Sending yard waste to Long Island Sound is another contributor to Long Island Sound pollution because it raises the nitrogen count in the Sound thereby depleting needed oxygen.

Yard waste should not be dumped in the brook or composted at the back of your property. Please dispose of yard waste in other ways.

Hurricanes

As more people move to coastal areas of the United States, they join the more than 73 million people that live within 50 miles of a hurricane-prone coast. The City of Rye is at risk for hurricanes because of its location along the Long Island Sound.

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms with heavy rains and intense winds that blow in a large circle around a center "eye." Hurricane winds can reach over 100 miles per hour and create a huge dome of water called a storm surge accompanied by high waves that flood the coastline. Coastal areas of the Atlantic and Gulf are threatened by hurricanes. Hurricane season is from the beginning of June through November.

The City of Rye developed its own Hurricane Response Plan to be followed in case of an emergency. A copy of this document is available in the City Manager's Office by calling the Project Impact Coordinator at 914 - 967 - 4603.

How to Prepare for a Hurricane

- ☒ Listen for hurricane warnings on the radio and television.
- ☒ Cover small and large windows with boards, storm shelters or heavy tape.
- ☒ Secure outdoor objects or bring them inside.
- ☒ Fuel your car as service stations may be closed if electricity goes out.
- ☒ Ready a disaster supply kit containing first aid items, blankets, water supply, food, and batteries for flashlights.
- ☒ Stay indoors during a hurricane unless told to evacuate.
- ☒ Stay away from riverbanks and streams until all potential flooding has passed.
- ☒ Explore the need for flood insurance.

Fire

Residential fires are the leading cause of accidental death for children under the age of five.

Fire safety practices can save lives. Most fire deaths occur in the home, and many could have been prevented. As smoke detectors and other fire prevention steps have become more common in recent years, the deaths and injuries from fires have decreased significantly.

How to Prepare for a Fire

- ✓ Install smoke detectors in your house or apartment.
- ✓ Clean smoke detectors regularly and replace batteries once a year.
- ✓ Plan two escape routes from your home.
- ✓ Clean out storage areas.
- ✓ Check heating sources.
- ✓ Make sure that home insulation is not in contact with electrical wiring.
- ✓ Know where your gas meter and central electrical panels are so you can shut them off in an emergency.

Visit www.nfpa.com for more fire safety and prevention techniques and information.



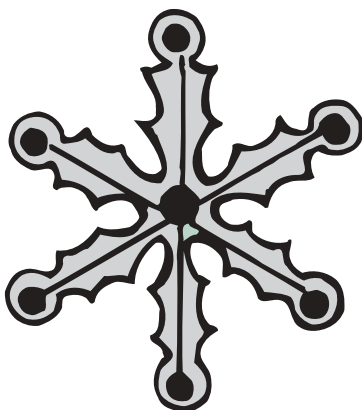
Winter Storms

Heavy snowfalls and extreme cold can be dangerous as well as immobilizing an entire region. The results can range from isolation due to power outages and blocked roads.

You should protect yourself from the hazards of winter weather.

How to Prepare for a Winter Storm

- ✓ Know the terms used to forecast winter weather conditions.
- ✓ Be prepared by storing food, water, cooking supplies, battery-powered weather radio, and a winter car kit.
- ✓ Be prepared for isolation by having emergency heating equipment available (i.e. wood burning stove or fireplace).
- ✓ Wear layers of clothes to stay warm.
- ✓ Do not overexert yourself if you must shovel snow.
- ✓ If you must travel, take public transportation.
- ✓ Keep your car winterized with anti - freeze.



Hazardous Materials Incident

From industrial chemicals and toxic waste to household detergents and air fresheners, hazardous materials are apart of our everyday lives. Affecting urban, suburban and rural areas, hazardous materials incidents can range from chemical spills on a highway to groundwater contamination by naturally occurring methane gas.



Federal legislation enables communities to become aware of possible hazardous materials incidents and prepare for them. Individuals have the ability to identify and alter potentially hazardous conditions in their communities.

How to Prepare for a Hazardous Materials Incident

- ☒ Know your warning and notification methods used in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
- ☒ Contact your Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to find out precise information about reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances and where they are used and stored.
- ☒ If you witness a hazardous materials accident, spill, or leak, call 911.
- ☒ If near an incident site, stay away to minimize your exposure to the contamination by going one-half mile from the danger area and trying to stay uphill and upwind.
- ☒ Pay attention to evacuation instructions as you may be required to stay indoors rather than evacuate.
- ☒ Make sure if you are staying indoors that you have an adequate supply of non-contaminated water and food.

Terrorist Attack

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes. There are various types of terrorism. They include the following types:

- **Explosive Agents:** Explosive agents, such as bombs, are the most frequently used method of terrorism in the United States. The use of explosives by terrorist can result in collapsed buildings and fires injuring and causing death to innocent people.
- **Biological Agents:** Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. These agents are extremely rare and are unlikely to be used as weapons of war; however, the risk is still present and should not be dismissed.
- **Chemical Agents:** Chemical agents can cause great harm or be fatal to people, destroy livestock or ravage crops. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless, making them difficult to detect. These agents have been used before as weapons of mass destruction but are primarily utilized to terrorize an unprotected civilian.

How to Prepare for a Terrorist Attack

- ☑ Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
- ☑ Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not leave luggage unattended.
- ☑ Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a building, subway or congested public area in a hurry.

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- ✓ Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall, or break in an explosion.
 - ✓ Put together an easily carried disaster kit that includes the following items:
 - ✓ Phone numbers of important contacts (i.e. family members, relatives)
 - ✓ Duck Tape to seal windows and doors
 - ✓ Flashlight
 - ✓ Eight (8) day supply of food and water
 - ✓ Extra clothing (i.e. long pants, long sleeve shirts and sturdy shoes)
 - ✓ Battery operated radio

Additional Tips for Different Types of Terrorist Attacks

Building Explosion

- ✓ Get out of the building as quickly as possible.
- ✓ Get under a sturdy table or desk if items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling.
- ✓ Use a flashlight and stay in your area if you are trapped in debris.
- ✓ Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- ✓ Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear you.

Bomb Threats

- ✓ Get as much information from the caller as possible.
- ✓ Notify the police and the building management.
- ✓ Do not touch any suspicious packages and clear the area around the suspicious package.
- ✓ In evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows or other potentially hazardous areas.

Chemical Attack

Were a chemical attack to occur, you should seek shelter where you are and seal the premises by shutting off air conditioning, heating, and closing windows or evacuate immediately to a place designated by the Emergency Broadcasting System or local emergency management agency. If affected by a chemical agent, seek the attention of a medical professional immediately.

Biological Attack

Were a biological attack to occur, you should seek shelter where you are and seal the premises by shutting off air conditioning, heating, and closing windows or evacuate immediately to a place designated by the Emergency Broadcasting System or local emergency management agency. If affected by a biological agent, seek the attention of a medical professional immediately.

Evacuation and Shelter

People can be forced to evacuate their homes and businesses. Fires, floods, and hurricanes force thousands of people to leave their homes and go to a safer area.

If an evacuation is called for in the City of Rye due to flooding, hurricane, or other natural or unnatural disasters, certain evacuation routes and shelters are in place to assist citizens seeking safety. The City of Rye, together with such agencies as the American Red Cross and United Hospital, provide emergency shelter and supplies. Shelters provide water, food, medicine and basic sanitary facilities. Just in case, however, you should plan to have enough water, food, clothing, and emergency supplies in case of a disaster.

City of Rye Evacuation and Shelter Information

City of Rye, Emergency Operations Center: City of Rye Police Department, 21 McCullough Place, Rye, NY 10580

For local disaster information, residents should contact the Rye City Police Department at 967 - 1234 (non - emergency).

City of Rye Shelter: Rye Country Day School Performing Arts Center, Cedar Street, Rye, NY 10580

Residents should use this shelter in the event of a natural or unnatural disaster that requires immediate evacuation of homes and businesses in the City of Rye.

Disaster Receiving Hospital: New York United Hospital Medical Center, 406 Boston Post Road, Port Chester, NY 10573

United Hospital provides medical care for the City of Rye's shelter in the event of a disaster.

City of Rye Flood Evacuation Route: Forest Avenue

Residents along bodies of waters should use Forest Avenue as an alternative route for evacuation in the event of a storm. Residents and businesses affected by a major flooding event should re-locate to a higher elevation.

City of Rye Hurricane Response Plan:

For storm information, residents and businesses should listen to the local radio station, watch the Weather Channel, or call the Police Department at 967 - 1234.

*** In the event of a nuclear, terrorist, or hazardous waste event, on spot evaluation and decision making would be required by local law and fire officials. It is important to have access to a media source during these times to obtain instructions on planned evacuation routes.**

Call 911 Only in the Event of an Emergency.

Part II. Injury Prevention

The RiskWatch Program



RiskWatch is a comprehensive injury prevention program. Every year, about 7,200 kids ages 14 and under are killed from unintentional injuries. In collaboration with Lowe's Home Safety Council and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), RiskWatch has provided families and children the support to prevent injury and promote personal safety.

Until recently, many communities have lacked the tools and support for a comprehensive injury prevention education program aimed at major risk areas such as motor vehicle safety, fire and burn prevention, poisoning prevention, falls prevention, bike and pedestrian safety, and water safety. RiskWatch is providing useful information for teachers, school administrators, and parents to assist in reducing injuries.

To find out more information on RiskWatch and obtain its curriculum, visit www.nfpa.com.

Did You Know?

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury — related deaths for children 14 and under.

Children under five and adults over 65 have the highest fire death rates in the United States.

In 1998, 203 children 14 and under were killed in bicycle-related incidents. In 1999, more than 382,000 children were injured.

Injury Prevention Tips for Children

Smart Bicycling

- ☒ Stop and search all directions for traffic every time you ride out into a street.
- ☒ Ride as far to the right-hand side of the road as possible.
- ☒ Obey all signs and traffic laws.
- ☒ Look back and yield to traffic coming from behind before turning left at intersections.
- ☒ Walk your bike across busy intersections.
- ☒ Before you make a left or right hand turn, search in front and back for traffic.
- ☒ Use hand signals when you stop or make a turn.
- ☒ Do not ride after dark
- ☒ Keep your bike in good shape.
- ☒ Always wear your bicycle helmet!

Street Smarts

- ☒ Stop at the curb or edge of the road before entering a street.
- ☒ Listen and Look for traffic to the left, to the right, and to the left again.
- ☒ Wait until traffic is clear.
- ☒ Look both ways until you've safely crossed the street.
- ☒ Use sidewalks and crosswalks when possible.
- ☒ Walk on the Left side of the road, facing traffic, where there are no sidewalks.
- ☒ Cross the street at the corner if possible.
- ☒ Never walk behind a bus or car. Always cross the street at least 10 feet around a bus and watch for cars.

Injury Prevention Tips for Children continued...

- ☑ Be seen at night. Wear clothing with materials that reflect light (retroreflective tape is an excellent choice).

Car Safety

- ☑ Everyone must buckle up. In a crash, anyone riding loose could be thrown.
- ☑ The back seat is safer than the front seat.
- ☑ A child should use a combination lap/shoulder belt so long as the shoulder belt does not cross the face or throat. Booster seats improve belt fit.
- ☑ Don't tuck a shoulder belt under the arm. Doing so could lead to serious or fatal injuries in a crash.
- ☑ Don't put a shoulder belt behind a child's back.
- ☑ Don't strap two children into one belt.
- ☑ Always have children sit buckled up in the back seat of the car, especially if your car has a passenger air bag.
- ☑ Don't let anyone ride with the seat back reclined.
- ☑ Secure all cargo.
- ☑ Remind family members to buckle up by creating a "Make It Click Sign."

Water Safety

In A Pool

- ☑ Swim with a buddy, never alone. Never leave your child alone in or near a swimming pool.
- ☑ Enclose your pool or spa.
- ☑ Empty and turn over wading pools.
- ☑ Learn CPR and keep rescue equipment, a telephone and emergency numbers by your pool.
- ☑ Teach children to swim.

-
- ✓ Teach your child never to run, push, or jump on others around water.

In Open Waters

- ✓ Don't dive or jump into bodies of water. Always wade in first to avoid hitting your head on a shallow bottom.
- ✓ Make sure your children swim in designated areas in oceans, lakes, and rivers.
- ✓ Be sure your child wears a life jacket when on a boat.
- ✓ Don't push or jump on others.

At Home

- ✓ Never leave your young child alone in or around water, including bathtubs, sinks, and toilets.
- ✓ Do not rely on a bath support ring.
- ✓ Empty all buckets and similar containers immediately after use.
- ✓ Use Toilet Locks.

Poison Control

- ✓ Store all hazardous items locked away out of children's reach.
- ✓ Read labels for hazard and first aid information.
- ✓ Lock all cabinets, closets, and storage devices.
- ✓ Keep poisonous plants out of reach.
- ✓ Buy products in child-resistant packaging.
- ✓ Avoid taking medicine in front of children.
- ✓ If you suspect a child was accidentally exposed to harmful medication, look in child's mouth. Remove any remaining pills, pieces of plant, etc.
- ✓ Take the child and poison to a phone. Call the poison center or your doctor.

Injury Prevention Tips for Children continued...

- ☒ Follow the doctor's directions.

Falls

- ☒ Never use baby walkers.
- ☒ Never leave young children alone on changing tables, beds, sofas or other furniture.
- ☒ Always strap children into highchairs, swings, and strollers.
- ☒ Move chairs, cribs, beds, and other furniture away from windows and draperies.
- ☒ Install window guards that can be opened by adults on the first six floors of residential buildings.
- ☒ Remember that children can fall from windows opened as little as five inches.
- ☒ Never rely on window screens to prevent falls.
- ☒ Never let children play alone on fire escapes, high porches, or balconies.
- ☒ Use safety gates at the top and bottom of stairs.
- ☒ Keep hallways and stairs well - lit and clear of clutter.
- ☒ Never let kids play on stairs.

Web - Sites and Important Contact Information

Contact Numbers:

City of Rye Police Department	914-967-1234 (Business)
City of Rye Fire Department	914-967-3457 (Business)
City of Rye, City Manager's Office	914-967-7404
United Hospital, Emergency Services Department	914-285-3027
Westchester Chapter of the American Red Cross	914-946-6500x300
Westchester County Emergency Management Office ...	914-995-3026
National Response Center Hotline	1-800-424-8802
Emergency Fire • Police • Ambulance	911
Local Radio Sources..90.3 WDSH FM, 103.9 WFAS FM, 1230 WFAS AM	

Web Sites:

City of Rye Police Department
www.ci.rye.ny.us/police

City of Rye
www.ci.rye.ny.us

State Emergency Management Office (SEMO)
www.nysemo.state.ny.us

Federal Emergency Management Office (FEMA)
www.fema.gov

American Red Cross
www.usa.redcross.org

Department of Health and Human Services Center for Disease Control
www.os.dhhs.gov

Center for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

Thank You Project Impact Partners



Nita Lowey, United States Congress, 18th District (NY)

FEMA

New York State

NY SEMO

CON ED

Westchester County

NY United Hospital Medical Center

American Red Cross, Westchester Chapter

Westchester County

Natural Resources Conservation Service

USDA

Town of Harrison

Village of Rye Brook

Suzi Oppenheimer, NYS Senator, 36th District

Ronald Tocci, NYS Assemblyman, 85th District

Watershed Advisory Committee

Beaver Swamp Brook Intermunicipal Working Group

Rye Town Park Commission

Rye Country Day School Board of Education

City of Rye, Samaritan Counseling Center

City of Rye Fire Department

City of Rye Police Department

United States Military Academy

Rye Merchants Association

Rye Meals on Wheels

New York American Water Company

Town of Rye

Port Chester League of Women Voters

George Latimer Chairman, Board of Legislators Westchester County